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No. 18,274.

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號二月六年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.

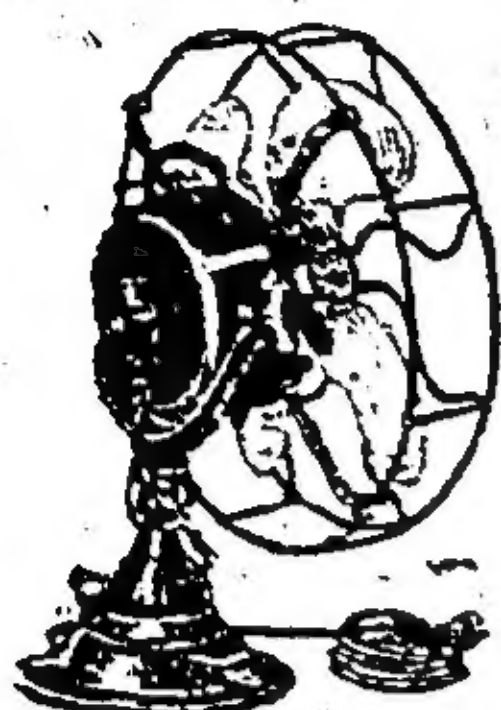
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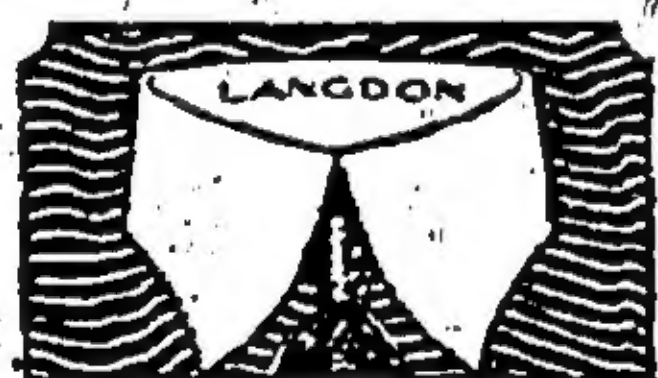
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WATCHES. EST. 1890.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE DERBY DESCRIBED.

HOW HUMORIST WON A GRAND RACE.

THE PLACE BETTING.

LONDON, June 1.

Place betting was 6-4 Lemonora and the others in proportion. Granelly, and Our Prince, who were left at the post, did not participate in the race but came under the starters' orders. Alan Brock took the lead which he maintained until four furlongs from home, when Humorist, Craiganeran, and Lemonora joined issue. A great struggle ensued between the two first-named, Humorist winning a grand race. Alan Brock finished fourth.

The time of the Derby was 2 min. 36.1/5 sec.

In sunshine, what is computed to be a record crowd, vociferously cheered the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, and the Duke of Connaught.

AIRSHIP CONTROLS TRAFFIC.

LONDON, June 1.

There was a news agency representative on board the R33. This is the first time that Derby scenes have been aerially reported. A single train was visible in miles of countryside, a mournful commentary on the coal strike. The airship was not allowed within three miles of Epsom for fear its shadow would frighten the horses. Its work of regulating traffic and reporting stoppages evoked an appreciative message from Epsom. "Your information has proved of great service." A correspondent who motored to the Derby from London says that he did the journey in two hours, thanks to the airship which controlled traffic movements throughout and assisted an army of policemen at cross roads who indicated the road to be taken. He concludes that the heat contained the largest and happiest crowd on record. All came by road, mostly motoring. The R33 saw that they came with ease.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY CAMBRIDGE.

BRILLIANT HOME PLAYER RETIRES HURT.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE TOUR.

LONDON, June 1.

Cambridge made 220 runs. H. Ashton retired hurt, having been hit on the finger by a fast ball bowled by McDonald. His finger is dislocated. He made 107 runs with brilliant and confident play, hitting 19 fours and scoring the first century against the Australians in their tour. His further participation in the match is unlikely. McDonald took five wickets for 46 runs. The Australians made 107 runs for three wickets. Cambridge fielding was superb.

MUST FOR THE LINE.

NO DISARMAMENT CONCESSIONS FOR BAVARIA.

LONDON, June 1.

Reuter learns that the British Government has informed Bavaria that no disarmament concession is possible. Bavaria must toe the line the same as Germany, as the fulfilment of the ultimatum is the only way of avoiding serious consequences both for Bavaria and Germany.

CLASH WITH NEGROES.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED IN TULSA DISTURBANCES.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, June 1.

At dawn it was found that 70 motor cars filled with armed whites were circling the negro quarter and half a dozen aeroplanes were hovering overhead. A party of white riflemen is reported to be shooting at all negroes and also firing into the houses of negroes who are replying spiritedly. It is reported that the death toll is now fifteen.

LATER

The Governor has declared martial law. The disturbances are subsiding, but many blocks in the negro quarter are aflame. The death toll is estimated at 75.

GERMANY PAYS.

FIRST INSTALMENT THROUGH AMERICAN BANKS.

NEW YORK, June 1.

The first instalment of Germany's reparation payment to the Allies through the United States amounting to \$45,733,000 was to-day placed in the Federal Reserve Bank. The German Government through four New York banks completed the deposit yesterday. The payments were not made in actual cash or gold, but in transfer of banking credits.

BERLIN, June 1.

In connection with the Allied ultimatum the Reichsbank announces its intention to buy gold coin and gold bars. It says it must pay 250 marks for a 20-mark piece and 37,000 marks for a kilogram of fine gold.

UPPER NILE.

ALLIED COMMISSION FLOATED.

PARIS, June 1.

A message from Oppeln states that in spite of the Allied Commission's notification that the allied troops would be quartered in a district separate from the Germans and Poles, a German general launched an attack. In the direction of Gross-strehlitz and captured the villages of Kallowitz, Kallwitz, and Kossinow. The Commission ordered him to stop fighting otherwise the Allied troops would evacuate the German villages in the industrial region.

SHADES OF SHAKESPEARE.

STRATFORD MEMORIAL THEATRE A KINEMA.

LONDON, June 1.

A cinema licence has been granted of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon in spite of local opposition.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/5 7/8
To-day's opening rate 2/5 7/8

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

TOMORROW'S FIXTURES.

Celebrations in connection with the King's birthday to-morrow will include a parade of the naval and military forces at 9 o'clock in the morning, a reception to foreign consuls at 11.30 a.m. and a ball at Government House in the evening. About 750 of all ranks, drawn from the Royal Navy, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, the H.K.V.D.C. the H.K.S. Garrison Artillery and the 2nd Punjab, will take part in the parade which is to be held on the Hongkong Cricket ground. A Royal Salute will be fired from the Murray Parade Ground by a battery of the H.K.S.G.A. and after the 7th, 14th and last rounds of the salute the troops will fire a *feu-de-joie*. His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) will inspect the troops and take the salute when the detachments march past in column of fours.

At the Government House reception and ball in the evening there will be a private *soiree* at 9 o'clock and a public *entree* at 9.15. Guests are asked to note that, in order to regulate the traffic on the night of the ball, no motor cars or rickshaws will be allowed to enter the grounds unless it happens to be raining. Both private and public chairs will be allowed to go inside but while private chairs will be permitted to park in the grounds public chairs must park outside.

CANTON'S PROGRAMME.

A lengthy programme of the King's Birthday celebrations has been drawn up by a committee of the British community at Canton. Commencing with divine service in Christ Church, Shumson, at 9 a.m. the fixture includes at home to foreign officials and friends by the British Consul General (Mr. J. W. Jamieson) and the British Community, entertainments at the R. N. Canton during the day for the West River Patrol, sports for children, a free cinematograph show, a dance and a series of concerts by the band of H.M.S. "Triton".

CRICKET INTERPORT.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Below we give the complete list of batting and bowling averages of the Cricket Interport at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.

BATTING.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
Capt. E. L. M. Barrett	1,185	155	165
H. B. Ollerenshaw	1,122	62	62
H. E. Murrell	1,049	49	49
J. A. Quayle	1,288	28	28
D. W. Leach	1,242	24	24
C. H. Bhoora	1,151	15	15
H. W. Allison	1,101	10	10
S. J. Deeks	1,099	9	9
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	1,055	5	5
W. N. Hansell	1,011	1	1
F. L. Wainwright	1,000	0	0

BOWLING.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	474	12	88
H. W. Allison	24	5	64
J. A. Quayle	2	0	11
C. H. Bhoora	3	0	10
D. W. Leach	19	4	42
W. N. Hansell	2	0	10
F. L. Wainwright	15	0	1

HONGKONG.

BATTING.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
A. A. Rumjahn	35	40	20
G. E. Sayer	31	46	23
Mr. T. B. Franks	23	40	20
Major H. G. Bagnall	2	25	31
Captain P. H. Davies	2	8	14
F. C. de Rome	13	13	65
F. H. Farthing	2	9	45
Captain C. O. Oliver	2	8	4
R. A. Webster	2	5	25
C. H. Stapleton	2	5	25
E. H. Reed	2	5	25

BOWLING.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
Captain P. H. Davies	392	2	154
F. H. Farthing	32	5	51
G. E. Sayer	12	2	53
P. H. Farthing	13	4	40
G. E. Sayer	6	5	32

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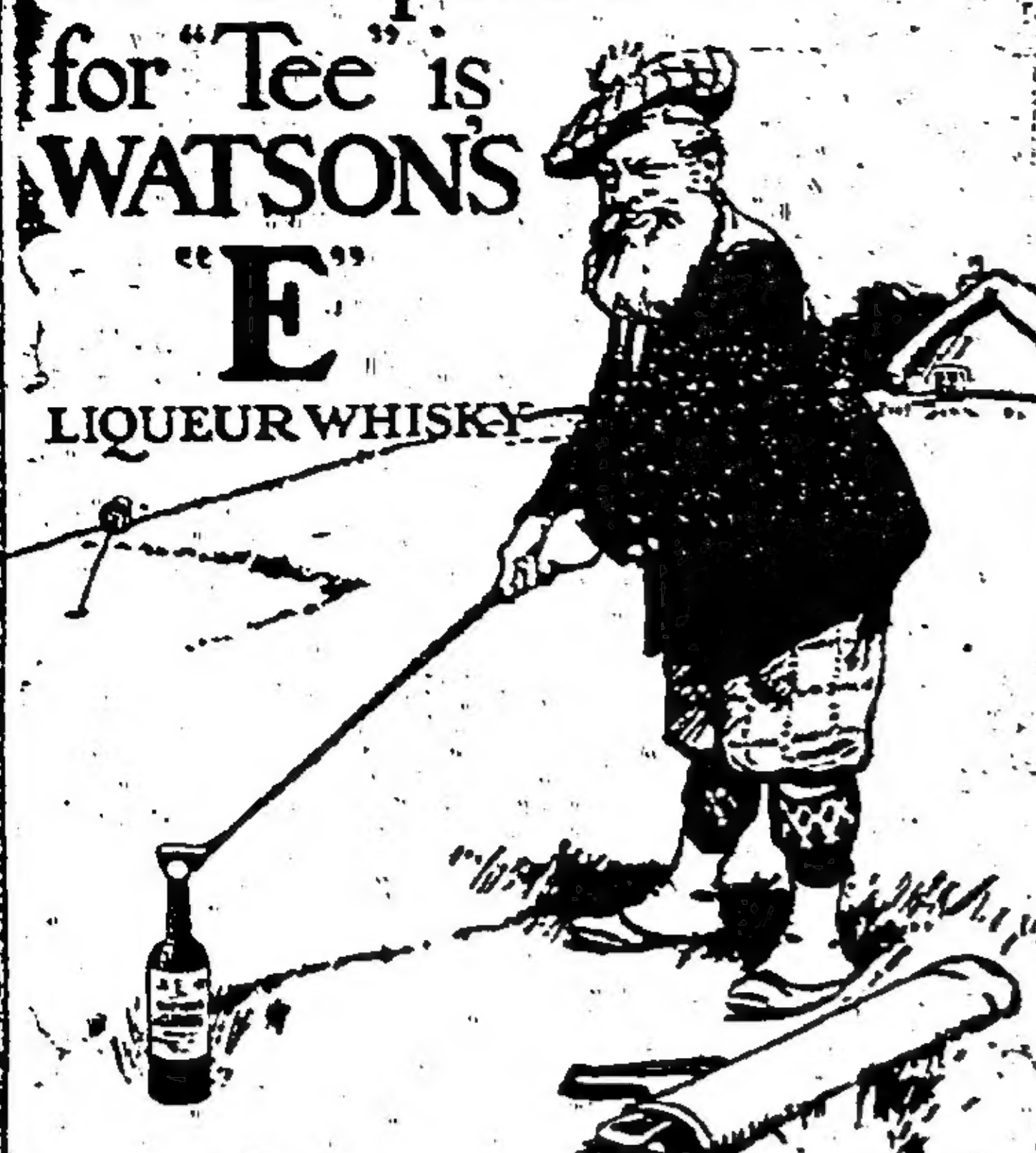
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The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.

DETERRENTS.

It is a pity that the bogie of discriminate treatment of Chinese and European defendants here should have been raised before a magistrate who was not responsible for the penalties imposed in the contrasted case. We must certainly see to it that there is no difference of treatment as was suggested, and such as was promptly repudiated by the magistrate. If there is to be an appeal allowed, we suppose we must say that we uphold the decision of the magistrate in the Chinese case. It cannot, however, deter us from the general observation that all assault cases should be rigorously discouraged. We can safely say that in the contrasted European case the accused were, in our opinion, let off far too lightly. The magistrate before whom the suggestion of undesirable discrimination was made was not well advised, we think, in his remarks about Europeans being seldom guilty and more easily controlled. A fine of five dollars for a serious and unprovoked assault is no deterrent. Hardly any European would be "deterred" by the prospect of a five dollar fine. Much more deterrent would be the shame and exposure that might be expected in the case of decent Europeans, afraid of figuring in the police court. But it could

and should, be argued that those Europeans who are not ashamed to be drunken and disorderly in the public streets would be unlikely to be "deterred" by thought of the possible subsequent police procedure. He cannot "lose face" who has no face to lose.

Physical violence is the first and primary social offence for which we need deterrent penalties, and it must be distressing to any thoughtful sociologist to note the discrepancy between the penalties inflicted for assault and breaches of the peace and the penalties imposed for offences against the revenue, such as smuggling cigarettes and opium, and countless other offences which are, comparatively considered, essentially less grave. Consider this item in yesterday's cable news. "Masked raiders, after the manner of the Ku Klux Klan, are terrorizing various parts of Texas. They have tarred and feathered whites, while upon negroes they have inflicted more painful and more serious indignities. They affirm that the object is to uphold the supremacy of the white race. The victims include a lawyer, Mr. Hobbs, of Houston, who was counsel in several negro divorce cases, also a white doctor of Beaumont." Physical violence is not peculiar to America, though, as we see, it takes sensational shape there. It is not, especially since the war, abhorred by our own people as it should be. The argument of "bodily assault should be as much ashamed of as indecency or obscenity. It is a 'method of barbarism' to which we, as civilized people, should be too proud to resort. Meanwhile, it is by common consent unlawful

and pending the success of Fabian methods of awaking the public conscience and creating a healthier ethic, the law must vindicate itself by imposing penalties that may reasonably be described as deterrent. Our magistrates should get together and discuss this. Are some of them touched with the savage and atavistic delusion that a "scrap" or a thrashing is a rather sporting incident, and legally a peccadillo? If so, in view of the reactionary trend, illustrated by the civil war at Home, these racial riots in America, and numerous more or less organized assaults here—they ought to revise their point of view, recognize the necessity of reform, and agree on a standard of penalties accordingly. Observe the impudence of the claim in the quoted cablegrams, that these brutal acts were done to "uphold the supremacy of the white race." Are we then only supreme as barbarians, as pugilists, as physical bullies? Heaven forbid. Heaven has forbidden, if civilization be heavenly, and the more assaults we commit, or condone, or wink at, the less civilized we are. Jail "without the option" would act as a deterrent in the case of most Europeans: small fines never will. We are in all cases of physical violence, and especially of group violence, not in favour of lightening the punishment of Chinese offenders, but rather of greater severity towards European offenders. Any appearance of invidious treatment should for obvious reasons be avoided, and there is no real reason for it. A person guilty of assault should not be viewed as a European or a Chinese, but as an animal menace to social peace.

Oddly enough the law itself helps, with its legal jargon, to perpetuate the notion that certain temptations may without shame be yielded to. It recognizes "language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace." Were our civilization real and sincere, we would employ experts in the hard words that break no bones, to tease and provoke our young as a method of moral training. It should be a reproach that words made anyone angry, and it should certainly be a shameful confession that one answered words with blows. It is as natural and instinctive to kill as to live. We have, as social creatures, had to learn to resist the homicidal impulse. The law insists on it, and is very chary about recognizing provocations. It must extend this principle to assault and battery. If words may provoke and excuse assaults, assaults should provoke murder and excuse it. Moralists, in short, must concentrate on the teaching that fistfights are degradingly reactionary, backslidings toward savagery, while magistrates must pointedly declare that such offences against civilization are also grave breaches of the law. We want deterrent homilies (comme ça) and deterrent penalties. The Hongkong Chinese who resort to violence ought to be ashamed of it, because their philosophic race long ago saw that such actions are unworthy of the superior man. The foreign barbarian has no such tradition to sustain him: he has been rather encouraged to take pride in his "fast ever ready for a knock-down blow," and it will be a big job to enlighten him; but it must be essayed. Out here it is especially necessary that he should know better.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Joseph Theodore Robinson has passed his examination as First Mate. (S.S.)

Mr. Giersberg, a brilliant pianist travels by the s.s. "Andre Lebon," which arrived here yesterday, for Marseilles. He will visit London, Paris and all the principal European cities, where he hopes to give concerts in the early autumn.

Among the arrivals by the "Andre Lebon" was Monsieur Baptist, who, for the past two years, has been Ambassador at the Court of His Majesty, M. Baptist is proceeding home on leave accompanied by his daughter.

Major Baginall and Capt. Havelock Davies, of the Hongkong Interport cricket team, were not included in the friendly game against the S.C.C. as they had previously booked to return to the Crown Colony by the "Szechuen."

In the small hours of this morning, a fire broke out in a garden-masjed in Wongrichong, which was burned to the ground before the Fire Brigade could arrive. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. All the inmates managed to escape as soon as the fire was discovered. Damage to property amounted to \$120.

The Warrant and Badge of Commander of the British Empire, bestowed upon the "Editor" of the Peking and Tientsin Times by H. M. Mr. P. P. Ker, C.M.G., Consul General, Tientsin, on Empire Day in the presence of his family, the Directors of the Tientsin Press, Ltd., and members of the editorial staff of the paper.

SPECIAL CABLES.

URGA MASSACRES.

SHANGHAI JEWS PROTEST.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, June 2.
A mass meeting of Shanghai Jews, presided over by Dr. Hawkspott, President of St. John's University, and supported by influential Christians, passed a resolution condemning the massacre of Jews at Urga and urging the Chinese Government to do its utmost to protect the lives and property of Jews against the lawlessness of Baron Ungern.

CHINA'S OLYMPIAD SUCCESS.

RECORD CROWDS ENTHUSIASM.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, June 2.
A record crowd, estimated at 30,000, was present at the third day of the Olympic Games. People were perched on trees and other vantage points. Their enthusiasm was unbounded. The crowd rushed the barriers and invaded the field when China won the pentathlon, the basketball, volleyball, and football. A mass demonstration by Chinese girls was a big feature of the day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Suffering from injuries received through a fall while attempting to alight from a tram car in motion near Arsenal Street, Wanchai, a Chinese woman was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

It was reported that the Employees of the Canton Hospital for the Insane, being dissatisfied with the amount of wages they receive went on strike yesterday. The Canton Times wonders who will wait on the poor inmates.

In Leeyuen Street yesterday afternoon, a man snatched a pair of gold earrings set with diamonds and pearls valued at \$600, from a woman and made off. The woman gave chase without success. None of the pedestrians attempted to stop the man who disappeared down a side lane.

The Children of the members of the Police Force are giving a concert in the Police gymnasium, Central Police Station, on Saturday evening in aid of the Police Branch of the Ministering Children's League. A fine programme is promised as the children will be assisted by men from the Army and Navy. Admission is \$1. Tickets may be had on application at any of the Police Stations, or from Sergt. Shannon, Central Station.

Inspector Blackman, of No. 2 Police Station, this morning charged a Chinese before Magistrate Orme with having returned to the Colony before the expiry of his period of banishment. Sergt. Vincent said that the man had a very bad record, having been to jail not fewer than eight times before he was banished for 10 years in October 1919. The accused, who admitted the offence, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

A Chinese who recently returned from America, where he had lived for many years, was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with the unlawful possession of a quantity of ammunition found concealed in the lining of a travelling bag. The defendant said that he was ignorant of local regulations. The Magistrate held that the attempt to conceal the contraband in the lining of the bag proved guilty knowledge, and fined the defendant \$50. The ammunition was confiscated.

On her way to Yau-matai yesterday morning, a Chinese woman was stopped near the junction of the Yau-matai Road and Maitakok Road, by a man who had been following her for some distance. He suddenly seized her left wrist, and putting a dagger against her chest, snatched a gold bangle valued at \$60. He then pushed her over and made off up the hillside. A report was made to the police and the thief was arrested in Yau-matai a couple of hours later attempting to dispose of the bangle.

After forty years' service in the Chinese Maritime Customs, Mr. C. P. Dawson, who has been Chief Tide Surveyor for the past twenty years in Shanghai, retired under the age limit on May 13. Mr. Dawson has had no less than three Chinese decorations conferred upon him, viz: Civil Rank of the Fifth Class in 1904; Order of the Double Dragon Third Class in 1908 and Order of Chai Ho Fifth Class in 1914. Mr. Dawson superintended the burning of opium in 1919 when a very large quantity of opium was destroyed by order of the Peking Government, for which he received a presentation. He was the founder of the Customs Mutual Benefit Association, and on going home last year on furlough he received a number of presentations from the Customs staff.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

LOCAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FINED.

TANK WITH DUMMIES RIVETS.

Mr. M. K. Lo this morning appeared before the "Kochan" s.s. Co. charged before Magistrate Orme, at the instance of Mr. N. L. Smith, of the Import and Export Office, with having allowed the vessel, the s.s. "Kochan" to be used for the transportation of illicit opium.

Mr. Lo said that in this case, since the seizure of the opium by the police, some of the crew had disappeared. Therefore, if the "Kochan" was on him to prove that the crew had nothing to do with the smuggling—and the Magistrate had already given a ruling on that point in a previous case—there was nothing left for him but to plead guilty. Having done this there only remained the question of penalty. The run of this ship was the same as that of the one in the previous case. The facilities for search of the vessel, both by the guards and the Chinese customs authorities, had already been explained to the Magistrate. The Captain and European officers of the vessel, who were persons of ability, had taken every precaution to prevent smuggling on the vessel. However, he did not wish to address the court at length at this stage of the case, as he was, so to speak, in the dark as to the attitude of Mr. Smith. If the latter would give his opinion, he would then know where he stood. He understood that Mr. Smith was not going to press the charge unduly.

Mr. Smith said that in his mind, this was a more serious case than the previous one as the opium was found in a large tank with dummies above one of the boilers, was the most extraordinary thing he had ever seen on a ship, and he could not see for what purpose it was put there. Although he would not say so, there was a suspicion that this tank had been used many times for the purpose of smuggling, but if the ship were properly searched, it was extraordinary that such a big thing should have gone unnoticed.

Mr. Lo said that he resented Mr. Smith's attitude as it reflected on the officers of the ship and the owners. It was just as good as saying that the tank was put there for the express purpose of smuggling opium. He would not for a moment deny that the presence of the tank was known to the officers of the ship, but it had never occurred to them that it could or would be used for smuggling opium. If the prosecution took that attitude, the argument could be used by him with equal force. If it were so extraordinary that the ship's officers did not detect the smuggling of opium in the tank, it was equally extraordinary that the police had not detected it earlier—long, long ago. This was by no means the first time the vessel had been searched.

The Magistrate: What do you suggest the tank is for, Mr. Lo? It was originally used as a coal store, but since a new deck has been put on the ship, the tank has been put in use.

The Magistrate: I would like to know how the opium got there?—It must have been put there by the subordinate members of the crew while the vessel was at sea.

Would they not make a noise getting into it?—Yes, but I submit that they would not be detected while the ship is at sea, as the engine-room would be the noisiest part of the vessel.

Mr. Lo went on to say that the tank was very inaccessible owing to its proximity to the boiler. Getting into it one ran the risk of being scorched. He himself was nearly scorched when he went into it yesterday. He congratulated Chief Preventive Officer Wott for his grit in going into it to search for opium. Mr. Lo submitted that it would be superhuman to expect the ship's officers to anticipate that such an inaccessible place would be utilised by smugglers.

Mr. J. Edwards, Chief Engineer of the "Kochan," was then called. He said that he had been two years on the vessel. When he first came on board, he noticed the tank, but did not know it was a tank. He thought it was a pillar put on the side of the vessel as a support for the new shade deck which was put in when the ship was turned into a passenger vessel long before he joined her.

By Mr. Lo: When he did subsequently discover that it was a tank it did not occur to him that it could be used for concealing opium. He thought it might be useful for storing fresh water when on the ocean. His knowledge of no connection between the tank and the engine-room excepting by removing one of its ribs.

The Magistrate pointed out that the tank was fastened with dummy rivets. Mr. Lo said that the ship's officers could not be held responsible for that. What was a more simple explanation than that the smugglers who must have spent several hours removing the side of the tank, had put in dummy rivets so as to make it easier for them to get at the opium at this end of the trip? He himself did not expect to find more than one rivet holding the plate in position.

In his finding, the Magistrate said that he was of opinion that the ship's ship would be confiscated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOW WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Your issue of to-day's date, contains an official notification with reference to the opening of the Bathing Beach of St. George's Island on Friday next 3rd inst.

Whilst bathing at this spot this afternoon, I was pursued by a Chinese in a rowing boat who ordered me to make my departure to the other side of certain buoys. Simultaneously three other Chinese appeared from the matched house and demanded ten cents. I explained that it was not a habit of mine to carry my purse with me whilst swimming but my remarks were apparently not understood by the men, who carried on a long argument in Chinese and pointed to the letters P. W. D. on their hats.

Is this a case of attempting to obtain money under false pretences on the part of the men, or was the notification in to-day's paper similar to that in connection with demonstrations on the occasion of the Canton inauguration—issued without the approval of His Excellency?

Yours Etc.,

GALLOSIDIAN.

"MAN MAN"

PEARL LADY SUMMONS.

RICHIE COOLIE.

A CEMETERY INCIDENT.

At the instance of Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, 134, Barker Road, The Peak, a richa coolie was summoned before Magistrate Lindsell, to-day, with "behaving rudely and in an insulting manner to a fare."

Mrs. Mackenzie said that at 3.30 p.m. on May 26, she hired the defendant's ricksha to go to Happy Valley. At the Cemetery she told him to "man man" but the defendant followed her into the Cemetery where he took her by the arm and spoke in Chinese. She did not know what he said. He then took hold of her bag which was in her hand, with some flowers. He just clutched the bag. She shook him off and said "Man man," as before. She walked on but, as the man still followed and again caught hold of her arm, she went to the Golf Club and got the No. 1 boy to speak to the defendant. He waited in the road with his ricksha while she got the boy from the Golf-house.

The defendant denied that he took hold of the lady or of her bag. He said he was in a hurry to hand over his ricksha. He did not understand "man man."

In reply to the Magistrate he said he had not been a richa coolie long—only since the beginning of the year. In the Wanchai district richas were handed over at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Inspector Garrod: There is no doubt this man handed over his ricksha soon after his affair, but that is no excuse for his behaviour.

The Magistrate: Every coolie in the Colony knows what "man man" means. You will be fined \$20 or 14 days.

Cheap Ships.

The extraordinary swing of the pendulum from top to bottom prices was seen at an auction at the Baltic Exchange by Messrs. Thomas Pinkney and Sons, of Sunderland. Two modern steamers were put up for auction. The hall was full of shipping men. There was just one bid for each ship, and both vessels were sold within a few minutes. The first steamer was sold for about five pounds per ton, and the second one for six shillings per ton. It only seems a few months ago when we were sitting in the same room seeing the same sort of ships being sold for forty pounds per ton.

Found lying in Des Voeux Road, near the Hongkong Hotel, in a fit as the result of intoxication, a "West Indian" was this afternoon removed by chair to the Central Station. As his condition did not improve, he was removed by ambulance to the hospital.

Officers had not taken every precaution to prevent smuggling, and that it was not superhuman to expect them to anticipate that a tank which was admittedly not in use, would or could be utilised for smuggling opium. He would fine the defendant \$2,000. In doing this he would put the previous case on a parallel with the present one and reduce the fine in the previous case from \$3,000 to \$2,000. The ship would be confiscated.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

GIRLS' STRANGE STORY.

RAD MAN GOES TO JAIL.

A life banishment from Singapore was this morning charged before Magistrate Orme at the instance of Inspector Brown of Yau-mat, with the theft, with two others, not in custody, of \$570 worth of jewellery, the property of two Chinese girls living in Yau-mat.

Inspector Brown said that the girls were alleged to have been drugged at a restaurant by three men who relieved them of their jewellery. The girls were unconscious until 7 o'clock the following evening. When they discovered that they had been robbed, they reported to the police and gave the defendant's name. He was arrested a couple of days ago.

Sergt. Vincent said that the defendant had a very bad record in Singapore where he had served seven years rigorous imprisonment before being banished.

The Magistrate enquired why the defendant was not charged with returning from banishment, as banishment from one British Colony applied to all others. Sergt. Vincent said that the practice followed here was that a man banished from Singapore was sent away the first time, but if found here again, was charged.

The Magistrate passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

WHOSE CHILD?

SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

An important scientific point concerning motherhood was raised before the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead) when Lionel Henry Gaskill, engineer's apprentice, of St. George's Park Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, petitioned for a divorce from his wife, Kathleen Ethel Gaskill, on the ground of her adultery with a man unknown.

Mr. O'Connor, for Mr. Gaskill, said the case had one or two unusual features. Mr. Gaskill said that he was not responsible for the birth of a child to Mrs. Gaskill on September 1, 1919. It was a matter of non-access. Mr. Gaskill was in the Royal Engineers and had leave from September 29 to October 3, 1918. He overstayed his leave by one day and returned to Borden on October 4, sailing for Salonica on October 12. He returned in December 1919. The position under these circumstances was that a period elapsed from October 4 of 331 days, which was beyond the period of gestation.

WIFE'S DENIAL.

Medical evidence gave the limit of gestation as never longer than 300 days.

Mrs. Gaskill denied having committed adultery, and evidence on her behalf by Dr. Munro (the doctor who attended her) was to the effect that this was an unusual period of gestation owing to a physical peculiarity.

The Lord Chancellor said it was a curious and difficult case. There was nothing in the evidence to reflect on the wife. He was not satisfied that he had before him sufficient scientific material to justify him in reaching a conclusion which he should consider satisfactory in a case of such far-reaching importance. He would draw the attention of the Attorney-General to the case with a view to getting more evidence. The case would stand over.

According to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the limits of gestation are not in England fixed by legislation. The French code fixes the extreme limit of 300 days.

WHY

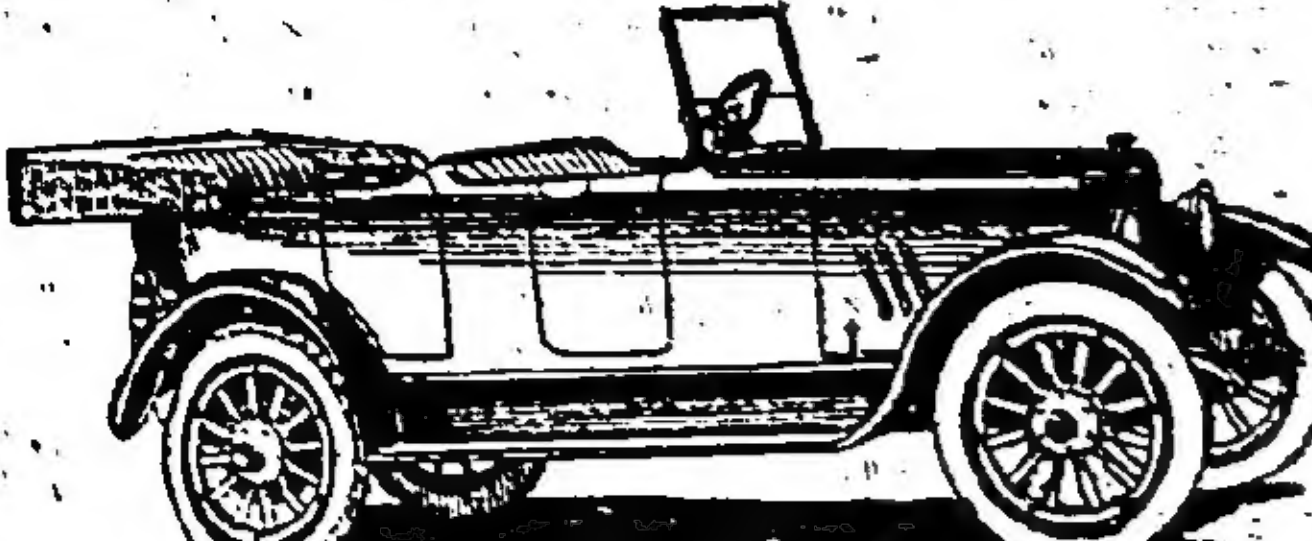
HAVE JULY AND AUGUST 31 DAYS EACH?

In the distribution of the days throughout the several months Julius Caesar adopted a simpler and more easily remembered arrangement than that which has prevailed since his time. He ordered that the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh months—the "old number months" of January, March, May, July, September and November—should each have thirty-one days, while the "even number months" were to have thirty each, with the exception of February, which in common years should have 29 days, but every fourth year, should have thirty.

This arrangement, however, was interrupted by the vanity of Augustus Caesar, who insisted that the month named in his honour must have as many days as July, named in honour of Julius Caesar. Accordingly, a day was taken from February and given to August, and in order that three months of thirty-one days should not fall together, September and November were reduced to thirty days, and thirty-one given to October and December.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.

53-51 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Made Millions for Others.

A romance of real life has been disclosed by the sudden death of Mr. Friese, the inventor of the machine, while addressing a meeting of the industry in London. Though practically unknown to the outside world when he perfected his first machine his inspiration brought to others huge fortunes. He himself suffered the loss of £2,000, imprisonment for debt and the sale of his home and property and dire poverty, from which he was rescued only a few years ago. He is to have a public funeral.

Monte Carlo Luck.

One of the most remarkable events in the history of Monte Carlo took place in the rooms in mail week. A tall blonde man, accompanied by a woman, began playing roulette with such extraordinary luck that he soon, with the aid of a croupier, began making bets on two tables at once, and broke banks of 50,000 francs each six times in succession, finally retiring a winner of 250,000 francs (nominally £14,000). His winnings caused such excitement that other players ceased playing to watch his play, and followed his bets with breathless interest, applauding vigorously as he gathered in his winnings. He is a Dane, on his first visit to Monte Carlo.

Octopus in Limer.

Passengers landed at New York from the Cunard liner "Carnarvon" give a vivid description of a battle in the forecastle between the ship's carpenter and a giant octopus. In a gale off the coast of Ireland the vessel shipped a heavy sea, and when the carpenter went forward to see if there was any damage he found an octopus wedged between two winches. It "made a long arm" in an endeavour to gather the carpenter to its bosom. The latter, resisting strenuously, belaboured the creature with an iron bar. The octopus spouted an inky fluid in large quantities and fastened several more tentacles on his assailant. It took the carpenter 15 minutes to kill the creature and free himself from its clutches. It weighed 40 lb., and one of its tentacles is more than 5 ft. in length.

The Wakeford Case.

The decision of the Privy Council against Archdeacon Wakeford closes a singular case which has painfully affected public opinion. There will be general agreement that the bottom of his defence—a conspiracy to pull him down—was knocked out by the single fact that no one but himself and his wife knew that he was going to Peterborough on the particular date. To assume a conspiracy, therefore, is to assume that the motley conspirators had set their stage and rehearsed their parts for an event of which they had no previous knowledge. In common opinion the charges were doubted on the extreme improbability that an archdeacon, distinctively dressed, should venture to take a woman, not his wife, to an hotel in a cathedral town neighbouring his own, where he would be readily identified. That aspect of the case naturally impressed the court, but the evidence as to the fact impressed them still more.

The Cowardly Crime.

The suggestions made in the preliminary examination of the Paris insurance agent who is accused of poisoning are interesting. He is charged with administering the germs of typhoid and the juice of a deadly fungus to effect what is alleged to have been his purpose. Both are unusual poisons, though the idea of murder by means of germs has probably occurred to many criminals who find how easily and swiftly inorganic poisons are detected. Fortunately, disease germs are not only difficult to procure but are also quite uncertain in their action. As to what is called the "murder room poisoning," the medical evidence may be relied on to show how readily the lethal principle of any agent can be identified. Science has made things very hard for the would-be Brinvilliers. Locusts or the Borgias with their ingenious preparations of arsenic would very promptly be laid by the heels to day, and if foul play is suspected and tests are applied there is no poison procurable by the ordinary person, or within his capacity to make, which will escape discovery. There is no *Acqua Tofana*, or liquid poison, which can defy the modern toxicologist.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Trout caught in the Mackenzie River district of the Canadian Northwest recently, were 6 ft. long.

The mummified body of an old English black rat has been found sealed in a hole in a 300-years-old house at Ipswich.

On the day after he left for his honeymoon the house of Mr. Davidson Mackenzie, of West Cullis, Aberdeen, was burned down.

Judge Granger told a widow at Woolwich County Court that her late husband would not have wanted her to waste £60 on a memorial stone.

Taking a hint from the example of those provincial cities where point-duty policemen wear some outstanding article of apparel, Scotland Yard has now issued white gloves to constables on traffic control work.

The figure of Mercury in silver or white metal within a gilt oval bearing the title of the corps and surmounted by a crown has been approved as the badge of officers of the Royal Corps of Signals, and a cap badge of similar pattern for other ranks.

A proposal to raise the value of the penny by making ten pennies equal to one shilling was discussed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It was claimed that such a change would secure the simplification of home and foreign accounts and national and private economies.

Early in May the first station in the new Empire wireless chain—Oxford to Cairo—has started work. India, dia, Singapore, Hongkong, and Australia will be included in the chain. A committee is still sitting to consider on what terms licences should be given to private enterprises.

A telegram received from Cary (Indiana) states that 60,000 gallons of liquor, accumulated by the police in the course of their prohibition duties during the last two years, were poured down a sewer in the basement of the police headquarters. The liquor included whisky, wine, and home-brewed gin.

The carcass of a bull-dog, recently buried in consecrated ground in Coventry Cemetery, has been exhumed. The cemetery authorities announce that the carcass is now buried outside, and that it is intended to make a regulation to prevent any similar interment in future.

After a Russian, living in Paris, had been charged with stealing about £1,000 from a young woman, the parties fell in love and were married. When the case again came before the court it was suggested that the offence was condoned by marriage, but the magistrates, thought otherwise, and the newly married husband was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

At Batrow County-court, Joseph Henry Bateman, after judgment had been given against him, rushed up to the Bench and threw a document which struck Judge Gagan Taylor in the face. Bateman was ordered into custody for contempt. After two hours he was taken before the judge and apologised, saying he only wished to attract his attention. The judge, in accepting the apology, severely reprimanded him.

Hearing that his father's life could only be saved by a transfusion of blood, Constable Humphrey, stationed at Homsey, wrote asking the Commissioner of Police for his consent to his making the sacrifice. The Commissioner assented, and in his letter wished father and son good luck. Humphrey went to Bart's and half a pint of blood was taken from each of his arms. The father is now making satisfactory progress.

Laughing heartily with some other girls at lovers kissing on the station platform at Nottingham, an errand girl named Eliza May Heaton, 14, who was in a train, started coughing and died immediately. At the inquest a doctor stated that death was due to suffocation by pressure on the windpipe owing to an enlarged and congested thyroid gland. The congestion was aggravated by laughter.

CHINA TO-DAY.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

THE PRESSING NEED OF REFORM.

On May 20, Dr. Frederick E. Lee, American Economist Consul for China, gave a lecture on "Economic Conditions in China" before a body of students of Shanghai College. Before the lecture, Dr. C. H. Westbrook, Dean of Shanghai College, introduced Dr. Lee to the audience. In prefacing his lecture, Dr. Lee spoke briefly about the relation of economics to other social sciences. Economics had a great relation to Sociology. Sociology was the basis of all sciences, including economics. Economics had to do primarily with contemporary conditions and with the relations between independent, self-supporting individuals and families and the goods upon which their well-being depended. Economics was the science of business.

In China, most of the economic commodities were done by hand. Only 13 per cent. of all economic goods produced were done by machine. All over China, agriculture was still carried on in a primitive way. Agricultural tools were simple and mostly made of wood. Owing to this fact, China was handicapped in her agriculture. In America, agriculture, was very prosperous. All agricultural processes were done by machine. In contrast of hand-labour. As a consequence, America was ranked as one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. China should improve her agriculture by adopting modern methods of agriculture.

Dr. Lee brought out the question of the financial situation in China. It was very hard for a foreigner to get familiar with the Chinese currency, because every locality had its own currency. The currency in one place was not available in another place. So it was a great hindrance to industrial development. The handicap in Chinese industrial development was partly due to the intricacy of Chinese currency. Dr. Lee put great stress upon stable currency. In order to develop the industry of China, stable currency should be adopted. It was equally important, that the issue of banknotes should be limited. In America, regulations were provided to limit the issue of banknotes. But in China, there was no regulation to limit the issue of banknotes.

In China, most of the revenues collected from the people were squeezed by the persons who took charge of the revenues. Few years ago, \$25,000,000 was collected from taxes levied on land in South China, and this sum was supposed to be used for running the Central Government. But actually only \$4,000,000 was sent to the Central Government, and the remaining \$21,000,000 was "squeezed" by the corrupt officials. Revenues should be used wisely for the development of national life.

The feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated to-morrow by the Catholic Churches. In the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception special Service will be conducted at 7.30 a.m. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni. In the evening a solemn procession will tour round the Church (weather permitting) and at 9 p.m. an at home will be held in the Catholic Union Club. The Orchestra of the Philharmonia will attend.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the management of the firm of Messrs. J. ULLMAN & CO. has been taken over by Mr. RENE M. ULLMAN.

Hongkong, June 2, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, June 6, 1921, Commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. One Portable Cinematograph Machine. One Set Telegraph Codes, (4 volumes) 3 Hand Sewing Machines. On view from Saturday, the 4th June. Terms—Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 2, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, 3rd June, the KING'S BIRTHDAY, all Departments will be open for business until 1 p.m. The Hongkong Dispensary will be open for the purpose of dispensing prescriptions until 7.30 p.m. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, June 1, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

King's Birthday—Bank Holiday.

THE Usual TEA and DINNER DANCERS will be held on FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1921. J. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, June 2, 1921.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL L. G. BIRD D.S.O. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Headquarters on FRIDAY, 3rd June, at 8.25 a.m. Dress: Review Order i.e. Drill Khaki, Trousers, Helmets, Rifles, Belts, and Side-arms. SCOTTISH COMPANY wear Helmets NOT Balmoral Caps. (Sd.) G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt-Major, Adjutant, H. V. D. Corps. Hongkong, June 2, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (see account of this occasion), on

TUESDAY.

June 7, 1921, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,

comprising—Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c. (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Dinner Services, Crockery, & Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest, Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 2, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL MANSIONS.

TEL. 1514.

GETZBEST
PURE FOODS

BEST IN THE WORLD

NO OTHERS CAN COMPARE WITH

GOERZ CAMERAS

GOERZ LENSES

GOERZ BINOCULARS

Can be bought from all photographic dealers, and large department stores.

SOLE AGENTS:

HALL, LAW & CO.

Telephone 3217.

4 Lee Yuen Street East.

NOTICES.

GOLFERS.

HAVE "HOLLUSCA" RUBBER STUDS

FITTED TO YOUR SHOES AND

ENSURE A FIRM STANCE.

PRICE \$2.00 SET.

SPORTS DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COMIC RECORDS

BILLY WILLIAMS.

G 6010—When Father Papered the Parlour
A Don't Go Out With Him To night
G 6001—TU Land You—My Best Girl
A Wake Up, John Bull
G 6003—Here We Are Again
A Mrs. B.
G 6004—I've Found Kelly
A You're the One
G 6005—Where the Crowd Goes
A Let's Have a Song

ANDERSON'S

(THE RECORD SHOP.)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

REVISED CHARGES FOR LIVERY SERVICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE INCREASED COST OF MOTOR SPIRIT, ETC. WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING REDUCTIONS IN CHARGES FOR CAR HIRE, AS FROM THE 1st JUNE, 1921:—

OLD RATE.	NEW RATE.
LARGE CAR AT \$8.—PER HOUR " " WAITING AT \$2.— " " PER HOUR.	LARGE CAR AT \$7.—PER HOUR " " WAITING AT \$1.50 " " PER HOUR.
SMALL CAR AT \$6.—PER HOUR " " WAITING AT \$1.50 " " PER HOUR.	SMALL CAR AT \$5.—PER HOUR " " WAITING AT \$1.25 " " PER HOUR.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER


THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER.
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
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TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.



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The Perfection of over a Century's Experience in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS ARE BENEFICIAL!"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM
FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED

Prices per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$28.00

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing - To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:-

To Macao - daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.)
From Macao - daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays at 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Chee & Co., Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR VENICE, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. "AQUILEA" - Sailing on or about 13th June.
S.S. "NIPPON" - Sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CICLIA" - Sailing on or about 25th June.
Passenger Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

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CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG - Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

SUNOS AIRES - Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Maricao, Buenos Aires via Singapore. Passenger Service.

COLOMBO & CANTON - Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE - Regular Monthly service.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY - These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.S. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMARU MARU - Thursday, 16th June.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ - Thursday, 20th June.

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JAPAN PORTS - Thursday, 20th June.

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O. N. O.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO ALL

AMOI AND SINGAPORE - June 4, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO - June 5, at 11 a.m.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & RAIPONG - June 5, at 11 a.m.

SWATOW AND BANGKOK - June 5, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & FUSOW - June 5, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO - June 5, at 11 a.m.

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SHIPPING



HOME VIA CANADA.

Hongkong to England.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (Mori) KO, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

PACIFIC COAST LINE

Monteagle June 14 July 5 Metagama July 15 July 24

E. Russia June 23 July 11 E. Franco July 19 July 28

E. Japan July 13 Aug. 3 E. Franco Aug. 13 Aug. 18

E. Asia Aug. 15 Sept. 5 E. Britain Sept. 10 Sept. 15

Monteagle Aug. 23 Sept. 16 Metita Sept. 23 Oct. 1

E. Asia Sept. 15 Oct. 3 E. Franco Oct. 13 Oct. 25

E. Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11 E. Franco Oct. 13 Oct. 25

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allocation of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Dining Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

June 25th July 13th Aug. 9th

HONGKONG to MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" - June 13th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

June 25th July 2nd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

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No. 1934. No. 2181.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good

accommodation for First Class Passengers, Excellent Lights and Fans in Staterooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

SEAMEN

HALOOWO Capt. W. Cooper FRIDAY, 3rd June, at Noon

HAIRONG Capt. W. C. Pasmore TUESDAY, 7th June, at Noon

HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.

General Managers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BOMB EXPLOSION.

New York, June 1st.—Fire were killed and an explosion in Aberdeen, Maryland, when bombs which were being loaded in a military aeroplane for tests exploded.

MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, June 1st.—While the miners' district councils are still passing resolutions against the Government's latest offer, there are unmistakable signs that the end of the struggle is approaching.

The removal of the railwaymen's and transport workers' embargo on imported coal is regarded as a surrender to the force of circumstances. They have seen that no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining necessary labour in connection with the removal of the coal. But a more portentous sign, which the leaders have not been slow to appreciate, has been the use of oil for power by many industries. Two great railway companies recently extended their services considerably by oil-driven locomotives, while the renewal of a full tramway service at the traditional coal centre, Newcastle, by an oil installation has rudely awakened miners to facts as their very doors.

The coal-owners do not reply to Mr. Frank Hodgson's peace demarche, called last night, until after the forthcoming meeting in London, but the general feeling in anti-strike quarters is that things are shaping towards a settlement, and that the men will resume work before the middle of the month.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

New York, June 1st.—In view of the determined efforts in certain Senatorial quarters in Washington to arouse a feeling against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, significance attaches to a leader in the San Francisco Chronicle declaring that Americans, generally, regard the treaty as one of their business.

ANTI-DUMPING DEBATE.

LONDON, June 1st.—Angry scenes in the early morning marked the close of the long debate, in the House of Commons, on the Government's anti-dumping measures.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at midnight, moved the closure on the financial resolutions preliminary to safeguarding the Industries Bill, amid cries of "Gag."

The Opposition decided not to vote and retained their seats during the division, shouting "Let the tame cats vote," also "Puss, puss," as the Coalitionists entered the Lobby, while some Labour members sang "God save Ireland."

The announcement that the motion for closure was carried by 171 votes to 2 provoked a renewed pandemonium.

The Speaker appealed to members to discontinue unseemly behaviour.

The bill, thereafter, was read the first time amid renewed disorder.

CLASH WITH NEGROES.

TEXAS (OKLAHOMA), June 1st.—One negro was killed, and 5 whites and 9 negroes were injured in a collision between two armed whites and blacks, as a result of the arrest of a negro on a charge of assaulting a white girl.

Large numbers of whites are stated to be marching on the negro quarters. The Government has ordered troops to assist the police to quell disorders.

COTTON OPERATIVES' WAGES.

LONDON, June 1st.—The negotiating committee representing cotton employers and operatives began at Manchester, the discussion of the proposed reduction in wages, and adjourned till today. If a settlement is not reached work in the cotton mills will cease on Saturday.

LONDON IN 1971.

A FASCINATING TOPIC.

CHANGES THE CITY IS LIKELY TO SEE.

Many notable people are to take part in the discussions at the London Society's annual dinner of the fascinating topic, "London fifty years hence."

"To-day there are only 12,000 persons resident in the City of London," said Sir William Sainsbury to a Daily Chronicle representative at the Mansion House. "This is the more curious because the day population of the City is approximately half a million."

"I should say that in 1971 there will be scarcely any living within the City boundary except those who, like policemen, are housekeepers and caretakers, are there for the protection of property. The most residential part of the area now is Houndsditch and the neighbourhood."

A GREATER EXODUS.

"The tendency is for a greater exodus from Central London," said Sir William, who confessed to having lived in London 70 years. "My first recollection of the Mansion House is 60 years ago," he said, "and the King William-street that I knew then has been entirely obliterated. In place of the great palatial offices in this district were little grocers' shops that sold tea and a miscellany of things."

"From the Mansion House to London Bridge there was a long straggling collection of little shops. London is always changing, and will change even more rapidly, and in 1971 the change will be even more obvious. The Strand, from Charing-cross to Wellington Street, has not altered so much as the part from Waterloo Bridge to the Law Courts, in the last 25 years."

Sir William Sainsbury can speak with excellent authority upon the changes in the City, for he has been secretary to every Lord Mayor of London since 1875.

SHIPPING.

MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING.

MISLEADING STATISTICS.

How easily it is possible to mislead statistics, so that, although the figures quoted are perfectly accurate, an entirely erroneous impression is conveyed, may be well illustrated by the shipbuilding returns just issued by Lloyd's Register for the first quarter of this year. From a mere quotation of the fact that there are at present under construction in the yards of this country a total of 834 merchant vessels, making 3,798,593 gross tons together, it might be inferred that the shipbuilding industry was in an exceptionally flourishing condition, since the tonnage figure mentioned has never previously been reached. This inference would, however, be quite inaccurate as a few additional facts and figures will serve to show. The large tonnage, above mentioned, is regarded as "under construction" because it is still in the hands of the shipbuilders, but work has been suspended on vessels with a total tonnage of 497,000 on account of the serious fall in freights which has resulted in a diminution in the demand for tonnage. The completion of a further 350,000 tons has been postponed mainly owing to the joiners' strike, and it is necessary to subtract these two totals, which together amount to 847,000 tons, from the figure given above as the tonnage "under construction" in order to obtain a basis for comparison with earlier statistics. With these deductions, the tonnage of work actually in progress on March 31 last would be 2,951,593, which is less by 757,333 tons than the corresponding figure for December 31 and 442,632 tons than the tonnage building on March 31 of last year. The drop during the year thus amounts to 13 per cent., and during the quarter to over 20 per cent.

Further light on the present state of the industry may be obtained by comparing the tonnage launched during the first quarter of this year with that launched during the previous quarter. The figures are 433,607 tons launched last quarter and 579,933 tons launched during the previous quarter, the reduction thus amounting to 146,326 tons, or over 25 per cent. A similar reduction has occurred in the tonnage commenced, the drop in this case being from 505,333 tons to 392,877 tons. An even more serious feature of the present situation is the very small proportion of work completed during the quarter. Dealing with the figures for the last quarter of 1930, attention was called to the fact that the proportion of the work in hand at the commencement of each quarter which had been completed by the end of the quarter, was less than 13 per cent. for 1930, whereas the corresponding proportion for 1913 was over 23 per cent. A further diminution in output has to be recorded for the March quarter of this year, for which the tonnage completed was only 8 per cent. of that under construction on January 1. Unfortunately, with the joiners' and miners' strikes still unsettled and the reduction in the demand for tonnage which has followed the general depression in trade, the prospects of an early improvement in the shipbuilding industry are by no means bright.

WIRELESS ON BIBBY BOATS.

The 14-R.W. wireless installations, with which all Bibby boats are equipped, are causing much comment amongst the passengers on those vessels by reason of the remarkable ranges obtained.

A representative of the Times of Ceylon, on making some enquiries, learnt that the steamer "Yorkshire," when on her voyage to Rangoon from London previous to the recent trip, received press messages from American stations at a range of approximately 12,500 miles (her previous best receiving range being 8,000 miles).

Another instance of the ranges obtained by the Bibby boats is quoted. The "Derbyshire," whilst on her present trip, communicated with Bombay at a distance of 1,700 miles.

It is interesting to note that the Cunard "Liner Carmania" and the C.P.O.S. "Empress of Britain," which are equipped with standard 14-R.W. sets (supplied by the Radio Communication Company) were also able to maintain communication at night with stations on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean during the major part of their voyage.

It is therefore, obvious that the range of these sets is certainly four times the range of pre-war sets of similar power worked on the spark principle, and equal to the range of continuous wave sets.

GENERAL NOTES.

Headed over under the terms of the Peace Treaty, the fifth section of the German floating dock, No. 23, has been towed to Sheerness from the naval yard at Wilhelmshaven. Another section is to be delivered to Poland.

The first of the new standard engines of the Burmeister and Wain type with longstroke pistons, suitable for installation in single screw motor ships, has been completed at the works of Götaverken, and is now being tested. It is for installation in a 4,000 ton motor vessel.

Two new steam launches have just been added to the fleet of the Shanghai River Police. This brings the number of such boats operating on the river up to five, and will no doubt add to the efficiency of our river patrol. The new boats can steam about 35 knots, and are provided with search-lights.

The following dispatch has been cabled to the Harbour Master by the Chief Inspector of Shipping at Batavia: "Request warn ships reef with three fathom water, found to North of Buiton, 1 deg 47 South, 107 deg 31 East. Three miles to South East thereof lies wreck Riojun-maru."

News has been received that the C.N.S. "Ningpo" has been refloated and has arrived safely at Weihaiwei. She went ashore five miles west of the Northeast Promontory in Shanghai about six weeks ago while steaming in a dense fog. Another C.N. steamer brought news of the accident, and relief was immediately sent from Shanghai and Weihaiwei. The measures taken to lighten and tow her have now proved successful, and she has now been berthed at Weihaiwei.

The Brocklebank liner "Magdalen," built by Messrs. Lithgow, Ltd., and China Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Kalgan," built and engineered by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Greenock, ran trials on the Firth of Clyde on April 5.

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While the San Peh Steam Navigation Co's steamer "Ching Foo" was rounding the Garden Bridge bend on her way up to her moorings, she took the bend too sharply and ran aground on the mud bank on the Pooing side of the river. In answer to her signal for assistance the tug "Alexandria" came up and after having tried for a long time to tow the steamer off was unable to do so. The "Ching Foo" had to remain until the afternoon on the mud before the incoming tide floated her off. The River Police reported that the vessel was sitting easily in soft mud and that there had been no damage done to her.

There was great disappointment when the Admiralty sold back to her original owners the flotilla leader "Brooke," in which Captain R.G.A. Evans, now in command of the "Carlisle" on the China Station, made such a name for himself in the Dover Patrol. They have now decided, however, that at all events the name is not to be allowed to pass out of the Navy List, and have given orders that the "Brooke," at present completing at Portsmouth dockyard, is to be renamed "Brooke" forthwith. On the same day, the King officially granted permission for Captain Evans to wear the Belgian Order of the Crown and Croix de Guerre which King Albert wished to confer on him.

In a recent interview, Mr. Axel Johnson, the manager of the Johnson Line, and owner of ten motor ships, remarked that his oldest motor ship has now been running eight years and has not given the slightest trouble. The insurance rates obtained are just as low as those for steamships. Mr. Johnson added that he could not understand why American shipowners did not build motor ships, as they are geographically situated in the most fortunate position owing to the supply of oil fuel being available in their own country. Mr. Johnson thought that the oil turbine would ultimately be perfected although it might require several years more experiment, but the advantage would lie in its lightness with the smaller space occupied, and in its development in high powers.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

DEMAND OF FILENOS.

INDEPENDENCE WITH A PROTECTORATE.

Manila, May 26.—General Leonard Wood and Mr. Forbes will return to Manila on the 31st instant. They find that most of the speakers who address them in the Northern Provinces ask for independence, with a protectorate if possible. Mr. Harrison's administration was criticised by a senatorial candidate, who is urging the reappointment of Mr. Forbes as Governor-General.

Apparently many speakers are telling the mission privately the direct opposite of what they express publicly. General Wood and Mr. Forbes are both granting many conferences to citizens who are afraid to express their real sentiments in public.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

25 SS. GHOSTS.

JUDGES & FORTUNETELLERS.

SECOND SIGHT BELIEFS.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING AND THE HIGHLANDERS.

Five judges in the King's Bench Division discussed whether it is possible to tell fortunes.

The Lord Chief Justice (Sir A. T. Lawrence) said he "could not imagine anybody who professes to tell fortunes who does not deceive." Mr. Justice Avory said, "No sane person would believe in fortune-telling."

The occasion was an appeal case dealing with the question whether a person professing to be a spiritualist, who believed she could tell the future, could be convicted on a charge under the Vagrancy Act of pretending, or professing, to tell fortunes. Mr. Justice Shearman and Mr. Justice Greer concurred in a judgment under which the appeal was dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Shearman remarking in the course of the hearing that people had been told by fortune-tellers that if they paid five guineas a spirit could be produced.

The two women appealing were Miss Jeanne Stonehouse and Mrs. Kate Smythe, of Oppidians-road, Primrose Hill, N., and Mr. Eddy on their behalf explained that Miss Stonehouse was found guilty of the charge at Marylebone Police Court, while Mrs. Smythe was convicted of aiding and abetting her. They stated that they were spiritualists.

"SENSING" ONE'S HISTORY.

Stonehouse also said she practised the art of psychometry—that was, the art of sensing the history and knowledge of a person. By holding an article, such as a glove, she could determine the character and possibly the future of the owner of the article.

Mr. Justice Darling called for a Murray's Dictionary to determine the meaning of the word "sensed" in the indictment of Barry's.

She took Satan's arguments into consideration and sensed or tasted them—not by the mind of God but her own natural or rather sore-damaged fancy.

Mr. Eddy said the women had been convicted as the result of a visit from two policemen in disguise. Both women averred they believed what they practised. Miss Stonehouse had apparently stated that she could receive messages from "the other side." She had comforted people who had intended to commit suicide and told fortunes by magnetism and second sight.

"How can people profess to tell fortunes without deceiving?" asked the Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Avory was of the opinion that no sane person would believe in fortune-telling.

The Lord Chief Justice: If a person had power to tell the future she would be a millionaire in a month. Yet here are these people living in a wretched little flat.

HIGHLAND APPARITIONS.

Mr. Justice Darling, dealing with counsel's definition of the word "profess," said they heard every day of people who "professed and called themselves Christians." That did not mean that they were fraudulent. Later Mr. Justice Darling said: "I should not like to think that 'all people who believe in this sort of thing are mad.' Mind you, I don't believe in it myself, but look, for instance, at the Highlanders." Many of them were educated people, yet they believed that in some families there was an apparition whose appearance forecast a death. Some were the plaid reversed and if the apparition appeared with his plaid reversed, then the wearer's death was foretold.

"I don't think those people were mad," added Mr. Justice Darling.

After an observation by the Lord Chief Justice on epochs when people believed all sorts of things, Mr. Justice Greer said it all amounted to this: that there was no proposition so incredible that they could not get some people to believe in it. (Laughter.)

That is no reason why an Act of Parliament should not be maintained to protect the public and prosecute people who practise such things, said Mr. Justice Avory.

THE DOCTOR'S PROPHECY.

Mr. Eddy: Take the case of a physician who tells a patient that he has only six months to live. The patient goes on living. Isn't the doctor guilty of professing that which is not true?

Mr. Justice Avory: The answer is "No." (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling asked Mr. Artemus Jones, E.C.C., who appeared for the police, if the Act would prevent any research, and, receiving a reply in the negative, said: "Suppose a person were to say 'I will call together the Royal Society and I will tell the fortunes of the president and the secretary or anybody else to prove that I can tell the future,' would that be a thing that could be stopped as illegal?"

SPORT.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Results to Saturday, April 23 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
West Ham	35 29 6 1 76 40 66
Tottenham H.	32 18 11 3 84 47 49
Queen's Park	33 17 9 7 87 52 41
Millwall	33 16 11 6 89 40 40
Fulham	34 15 14 5 86 44 35
Clapton Orient	34 15 14 5 86 44 35
Chelsea	34 11 19 4 80 38 33
Arsenal	29 18 10 3 67 52 37
Brentford	34 4 23 6 83 94 16

THE LEAGUE.

Results to Saturday, April 23 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Burnley	32 23 5 11 76 33 51
Bolton Wanderers	40 18 8 14 74 49 39
Manchester City	39 23 12 5 64 47 49
Liverpool	39 17 8 14 63 32 43
Newcastle United	39 19 11 9 63 41 47
Sheff Wed	40 17 12 11 66 54 45
Nottingham H.	37 16 12 9 71 49 47
Widalsborough	39 16 13 10 69 50 45
The Arsenal	33 14 11 13 57 54 41
Aston Villa	40 16 17 7 60 70 39
Sheff Utd	33 15 16 2 56 55 37
Derby County	39 13 18 11 53 57 37
Manchester United	34 18 9 6 50 37 37
Chelsea	39 13 15 11 46 53 37
Bradford City	39 12 14 14 54 56 36
Blackburn Rovers	39 11 14 14 54 56 36
W. Bromwich A.	39 11 14 14 54 56 36
Huddersfield Tn.	38 17 8 13 49 53 33
Oldham Athletic	39 8 16 15 44 60 31
Sheff Wed	41 6 17 18 45 66 30
Derby County	39 5 19 15 51 53 25
Bradford	39 7 24 8 41 71 23

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Results to Saturday, April 23 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Forest Green	34 13 4 7 44 30 35
Brighton & H. Res.	34 14 5 5 52 37 31
Southampton Res.	33 10 5 7 51 39 37
Bournemouth	22 10 7 6 25 34 25
Millwall Reserves	21 10 7 4 37 32 34
Charlton Athletic	24 8 8 4 41 41 24
Reading Reserves	22 10 9 3 29 28 33
Watford Reserves	23 9 10 4 42 40 32
Upton Town Res.	23 7 8 3 33 35 22
Norwich City Res.	22 10 6 3 30 36 30
Gillingham Res.	23 6 12 6 32 42 17
Chatham	23 5 12 6 24 45 18
Thornycroft	23 3 13 7 23 14 15

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Barry	17 11 3 3 23 10 25
St. Albans	19 10 5 4 31 23 24
Abercrombie Athletic	11 5 3 24 23 24
Pontypridd	18 9 6 3 31 32 21
Mid Rhodda	7 8 6 3 33 17 19
Abertawe Athletic	5 6 3 27 36 18
Llanelli	20 7 11 2 28 46 18
Ton Pontre	18 5 8 6 29 34 15
Aberllynny Town	16 5 7 4 17 10 14
Port Athletic	17 3 11 3 27 40 9
Hardy	16 2 8 5 15 25 9

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Results to Saturday, April 23 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Rangers	40 34 1 5 60 24 73
Celtic	41 29 6 6 63 33 64
Dundee	40 19 10 11 62 43 49
Motherwell	41 12 10 19 50 43
Heart of Midlothian	41 12 9 19 47
Paisley Thistle	40 15 12 13 41 36 44
Third Lanark	40 19 15 6 73 43 44
Airdrieonians	41 17 16 9 69 51 43
Clyde	40 17 12 3 68 59 43
Morton	40 14 12 14 63 67 42
Aberdeen	41 14 14 13 54 46
Kilmarnock	41 16 7 8 61 43 40
Hi-carians	41 16 17 8 66 67 39
Hamilton A.C.	40 13 15 12 43 54 38
Ruth Rovers	41 16 20 5 54 67 37
Ayr United	41 13 16 11 55 66 37
Albion Rovers	41 13 18 10 67 74 34
Falkirk	40 11 18 11 61 83 33
Queen's Park	41 10 20 11 44 80 31
Clydebank	41 6 21 14 41 71 26
Dumbarton	42 10 23 4 41 89 34
St. Mirren	42 7 21 4 43 68 18

money out of sham spiritualism surely they would be practising a subtle craft. The general wording of the Act were meant to sweep in all swindles that might crop up. (Laughter.)

Mr. Artemus Jones observed that trying to communicate with the unseen world was a very different thing from humbugging persons by pretending to tell fortunes.

PRICE FOR A GHOST.

Mr. Justice Shearman: People have been told that if they paid five guineas the spirit of Cardinal Manning, for instance, could be produced. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eddy contended that if Parliament had intended it to be an offence to pretend to tell fortunes they would have said so in the Act.

The Lord Chief Justice: They have. (Laughter.) How could a person tell fortunes simply because he was paid half a crown? His lordship asked counsel what palmistry was and Mr. Justice Greer asked whether it was not something to do with fingerprints.

Mr. Eddy said it was reading the character from the lines of the hand. People tried to tell the fortune by the lines on a person's hand—telling fortunes in another way.

In his judgment the Lord Chief Justice said he had no hesitation in saying that the appellants, intended to deceive. "I cannot imagine anybody who professes to tell fortunes who does not deceive," said his lordship. "This fortune-telling by people like the appellants is a public mischief. It imperils the happiness and life of the community when practised on people weak enough to believe what is told them." He thought the conviction was right.

Mr. Justice Darling agreed. The law, undoubtedly, he said that practising palmistry, telling fortunes, and that sort of thing is done to deceive. It is fallacious nonsense which cannot legally be practised, whether the person believes in it or not.

Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Shearman, and Mr. Justice Greer agreed.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

consignment of Smoked Fish direct from the

SCOTTISH FISHERIES

Fillets,
Haddocks,
Kippers.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

BATHING SUITS

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

FOR

GENTS,

LADIES,

AND

CHILDREN.

We have just received a small Sample consignment of the latest Styles and are offering them at much below usual prices.

LADIES' BATHING CAPS

from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

BATH TOWELS

GOOD SIZE, GOOD VALUE.

At Popular Prices.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

SUPERSTITIONS.

WHITE HORSES.

THE WAR GRAVES.

BRITAIN'S SCATTERED DEAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

June 3-D.L.	Hailong.
5-O.S.K.	Amakusa M.
7-D.L.	Hailong.
8-C.S.N.	Yoshino.
9-C.S.N.	Tungshing.
10-D.L.	Hailong.

June 3-C.N.	Linan.
5-D.L.	Hailong.
7-D.L.	Amakusa Mar.
8-D.L.	Hailong.
10-D.L.	Hailong.

June 3-D.L.	Hailong.
5-O.S.K.	Amakusa Mar.
7-D.L.	Hailong.
10-D.L.	Hailong.

June 3-C.S.N.	Yoshino.
5-D.L.	Hailong.
7-D.L.	Amakusa Mar.
8-C.S.N.	Yoshino.
9-C.S.N.	Tungshing.
10-D.L.	Hailong.
11-C.N.	Linan.
12-C.N.	Linan.
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30-C.N.	Linan.
31-C.N.	Linan.

June 4-C.N.	Linan.
5-C.S.N.	Yoshino.
11-C.N.	Linan.

June 7-C.N.	Linan.
14-C.N.	Linan.

June 8-O.S.K.	Amakusa Mar.
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June 8-C.N.	Linan.
9-C.S.N.	Yoshino.

June 10-A.L.	Glymont.
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June 10-C.N.	Linan.
11-C.S.N.	Yoshino.
12-C.N.	Linan.

June 10-C.N.	Linan.
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12-C.N.	Linan.

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12-C.N.	Linan.

VON SIMONS' ADVENTURE.

LAKE LUGANO INCIDENT.

AN UNPLEASANT TRIP.

Lake Lugano is a tricky picknicking spot for those who do not know its geographical peculiarities. The frontiers of Italy and Switzerland cross and recross it in a most perplexing manner. During the war unwarlike Germans who made Lugano their headquarters several times got into difficulties by taking trips and landing a few hundred yards from the wrong side. The latest to fall into the trap is Von Simons, the German Foreign Secretary. The other day he took a boat pulled by German boatmen from the villa not far from Forte Tresa (the frontier) where he was staying and went for a row. A storm got up as it does quickly on this mountain-encircled lake and Von Simons had to put into shore. They landed at Brusimprano which is Italian and were immediately asked for their passports. Not being able to produce them and having, as the frontier officials thought, inadequate explanations to offer, they were marched off on foot at 10 p.m. to the Italian frontier police headquarters which they reached at midnight. Here Von Simons managed to prove his identity and the party were released. They ultimately reached home more dead than alive in the early hours of the morning.

BEATTLE.

June 15-B.F.	Talysbina.
16-O.S.K.	Amakusa Mar.
17-D.L.	Hailong.
18-C.S.N.	Yoshino.
19-C.S.N.	Tungshing.
20-D.L.	Hailong.
21-C.N.	Linan.
22-C.N.	Linan.
23-C.N.	Linan.
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"SOLIGNUM"

THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF
WOODWORK BY WHITE ANTS AND DRY-ROT.
"SOLIGNUM"
DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT
BURNES "RIGHT INTO THE WOOD."

Sole Agents:
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
1A, Chater Road. Phone 1500.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

RECONSTRUCTION AND RECONCILIATION.**CHANCELLOR WIRTH OUTLINES GERMANY'S POLICY.**

BERLIN, June 2.
Reconstruction and reconciliation were outlined as the Government's policy by the Imperial Chancellor, Herr Wirth in a speech in the Reichstag. He said that the Government intended to fulfil its obligations and gave as an instance its observance of the time limits in the ultimatum. He tactfully acknowledged Bavaria's decision to abandon her recalcitrant attitude as regards disarmament. He pointed out that Germany was liable to pay 3½ milliards gold marks if the 1921 export trade equalled last year's figures and foreboded representations with the object of reduction of the percentage levy on exports. He referred to the prospects of various new taxes and criticised the French policy, as manifested by the application of the recent sapientious as calculated to "undermine the democratic spirit of Germany. He hoped that Britain and the Allies would give Germany a fair chance and not increase her existing difficulties.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**CONTROL TO BE TRANSFERRED TO GOVERNMENT.**

OTTAWA, June 1.
All necessary steps have been taken for the transfer to the Government of the control and management of the Grand Trunk railway.

MONTREAL, June 1.

The Grand Trunk Railway shops are reopening on a 4-day schedule. Wages will be reduced at the end of existing contracts.

LADIES' GOLF.**ALL ELEVEN AMERICAN COMPETITORS DEFEATED.**

LONDON, June 1.
Eleven American professional golfers have arrived to compete in the open championship. Five American ladies were defeated in the ladies' golf championship at Turnberry to-day, completing the elimination of all eleven competitors.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.**WAGE BILL TO BE REDUCED \$400,000,000.**

CHICAGO, June 1.
The Railway Board has announced the reducing of all men's wages by 12 per cent commencing July 1. It is estimated that this will reduce the wage bill by \$400,000,000.

U. S. NAVY ESTIMATES.**SENATE PASSES APPROPRIATION BILL.**

WASHINGTON, June 1.
The Senate has passed the navy appropriation bill amounting to \$484,000,000.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

MELBOURNE, June 1.

In the House of Representatives, replying to a question, the Acting Premier, Sir Joseph Cook, said that the Commonwealth Government as far as possible favoured subscribing to the Hay doctrine of Chinese integrity and independence.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

VIENNA, June 1.

The Cabinet has resigned.

AMERICAN FREIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

It is understood that considerable progress is being made in the direction of obtaining voluntary reductions of freights by the concerted action of the carriers.

A CURIOUS RACE.**THE KUBU OF SUMATRA.****MOST PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.**

The Breslau geographer, Professor Wilhelm Voig, has just published the result of his investigations among the Kubus, a race of human beings inhabiting the vast virgin forests of Southern Sumatra, who are still in the stage of pre-historic man. The Kubus, Professor Voig explains, are cut off from the outside world by the mountains along the west coast of Sumatra and by the vast swamps along the east coast, and they lived a nomadic life in the forests which spread between these almost impassable barriers. They are settled only in small, scattered groups. The aim of the Kubu is to find food, and the rats, fruits, berries, roots, and frogs, caterpillars, and larvae. The Kubu neither hunts nor fishes, for he possesses no arms or implements of any kind; he lives almost like the anthropoid apes, except that in the course of thousands of years he has learned to drive short pieces of wood with splintered ends into the trunk of a tree, and these he uses as spears.

The struggle for life is so hard that the Kubu is old at twenty and probably hardly ever reaches thirty. The Kubu is invariably peaceful for he possesses no weapon of any kind; he neither steals nor lies, for there is nothing to steal and nothing to lie about; he has only one wife; he has no conception beyond his wife and children.

The Kubus are extraordinary shy and timid in the presence of persons from the outside world, but Professor Voig gathered from them that they are never afraid of the dense forests; they have a language, which is exceedingly poor in words and ideas. They know nothing of religion; and their thoughts do not go beyond their every-day life and necessities. When one of them dies they leave the body where it fell and go on their way.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE**REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.****LONDON SERVICE**

	(Direct)	
"MACHAON"	13th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANCHISES"	21st June	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	19th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEUCER"	11th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TELESIA"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EURYADES"	8th June	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"OANPA"	18th June	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & G'gow
"EURYDAMAS"	10th July	Genoa & Liverpool
"FANGTSE"	20th July	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & G'gow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALITHYRUS"	15th June	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TYNDAROS"	6th July	
"PROTESILAS"	3rd Aug.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"AT COMPANION"	1st June	via Panama

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	21st June	for London
"MENTOR"	19th July	for London
"TEUCER"	16th Aug.	for London
"ASCANTUS"	30th Aug.	for London

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**POST OFFICE NOTICES.****GENERAL HOLIDAY.**

The General Post Office will be open on Friday, 3rd inst. from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the pillar boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only and Shuang Wan Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the day given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are directed to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Japan	THURSDAY, JUNE 2.
	FRIDAY, JUNE 3.
Shanghai	SATURDAY, JUNE 4.
Straits	SUNDAY, JUNE 5.
Calcutta and Straits	THURSDAY, JUNE 9.
Japan	THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time
China	THURSDAY, JUNE 2.	
Shanghai and Wochow	CHUNGHOW	4.15 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Africa, South Africa, India, via	KOCHOW	4.30 p.m.
Damascus, Bombay, and Aden		
Dairen, Swatow, and Bangkok	Peking Maru	5 p.m.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Genchi Maru	5 p.m.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Shensi Maru	5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, and Aden	Hainan Maru	5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, and Aden	Yamato Maru	5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Fort Bayard, Hainan and Haiphong	Hiro Maru	8 a.m.
Amoy, Straits and Bangkok	Linan Maru	9 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Hopang Maru	9 p.m.
Japan	Fookang Maru	9 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Yungang Maru	9 a.m.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Changchow Maru	9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Densho Maru	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hailong Maru	11 a.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta, and Aden	Arratoon Apas Maru	1 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok	Wingching Maru	2 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok	Lake Fielding Maru	4 p.m.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Kailong Maru	5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Shensi Maru	5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amakura Maru	9 a.m.
Sandakan	Hissang Maru	11 a.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Swatow and Bangkok	Loosung Maru	8 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok	Loosung Maru	8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hailong Maru	11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Shensi Maru	11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Shanghai, North China, Dairen, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.3 a.m.	Siberia Maru	8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hailong Maru	11 a.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Shanghai and North China	Shensi Maru	11 a.m.
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FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Shanghai, North China, Dairen, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.3 a.m.	Siberia Maru	8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hailong Maru	11 a.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Shanghai and North China	Shensi Maru	11 a.m.
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MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Amoy and Philippine Islands	Taming Maru	8 p.m.
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*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

WEATHER REPORT.

June 2d. 11h. 51m. Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly from Shanghai to Tientsin and over Japan.

The trough of low pressure now extends from Luzon to Cebu in China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 43.34 inches, against an average of 24.33 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on June 3rd.

1. Hongkong to Ger. - B. E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy.

2. Formosa Channel. N.E. winds fresh.

3. South coast of China between Hongkong and Amoy. The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between Amoy and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.**DAILY WEATHER REPORT.**

JUNE 2, 1921. - a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Wind
Victoria Peak	5a	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B </td
Victoria Peak	6a	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	7a	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	8a	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	9a	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	10a	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	11a	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	12m	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	1p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	2p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	3p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	4p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	5p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	6p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	7p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	8p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	9p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	10p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	11p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	12m	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	1p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	2p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	3p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	4p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	5p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	6p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	7p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	8p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	9p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	10p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	11p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	12m	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	1p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	2p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	3p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	4p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	5p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	6p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	7p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	8p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	9p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	10p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	11p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	12m	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	1p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	2p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	3p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	4p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	5p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	6p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	7p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	8p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	9p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	10p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	11p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	12m	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	1p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	2p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	3p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	4p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	5p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	6p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	7p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	8p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	9p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	10p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	11p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	12m	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	1p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	2p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	3p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	4p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	5p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	6p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	7p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	8p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	9p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	10p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	11p	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B
Victoria Peak	12m	29.97	68	71	SE	1	B